



R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE GARDA SIOCHANA
ON CRIME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30th SEPTEMBER, 1968

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Minister for Justice.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report on crime for the year ended 30th September, 1968.

In this report the year ended 30th September, 1968, is referred to simply as "1968". References to years 1958 to 1962 are also to be taken as referring to years ended 30th September. Reference to years prior to 1958 relate to calendar years.

PART 1

INDICTABLE OFFENCES

Total number of offences.

(1) The number of indictable offences which was reported or became known to the Gárdai in 1968 was 23,104, as compared with 20,558 in 1967 and 19,029 in 1966. The 1968 total shows an increase of 2,546 on the 1967 total and an increase of 4,075 on the 1966 total.

(2) Details of the crimes and information on the result of proceedings are given in Appendix "A".

Detections.

(3) Proceedings were instituted in respect of 12,730 offences in 1968. In 1,497 other cases the offenders were detected but for various reasons proceedings were not instituted. In most of those cases the offenders were either dealt with under the Juvenile Liaison Officer Scheme or the offences were taken into consideration by the courts in dealing with other charges. The total number of offences detected was, therefore, 14,227 or 61% of offences recorded. In 1967 the percentage was 64% and in 1966 it was 66%.

(4) The incidence of indictable offences and detections in the years 1958 to 1968, inclusive, are shown as a graph in Appendix "B".

Incidence of Crime in Garda Divisions.

(5) The numbers of indictable offences recorded and detected in each of the 19 Garda Divisions into which the State is divided are shown in Appendix "C". Similar information in respect of the Garda Districts in which the cities of Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway are included, is also given there.

(6) The following table shows the number of offences recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Area and the rest of the State in 1967 and 1968:-

YEAR	Indictable Offences Recorded		
	In Dublin Metropolitan Area	In rest of State	Total
1967	12,170 (59% of total)	8,388 (41% of total)	20,558
1968	13,985 (61% of total)	9,119 (39% of total)	23,104
	Increase of 1,815 (15%)	Increase of 731 (8.7%)	Increase 2,546 (12%)

(7) The increase in crime is mainly due to an increase of 1,815 indictable offences in the Dublin Metropolitan Area. The increase in crime in divisions outside the Metropolitan Area is spread over 15 of the 18 divisions, the highest being Limerick, increase of 234 or 28%; Donegal, increase of 102 or 59%; Wexford, increase of 86 or 14.5%; Cork W.R., increase of 76 or 38%; Roscommon/Galway, E.R. increase of 60 or 34%; Longford/Westmeath, increase of 45 or 13.5%; Kerry, increase of 41 or 11%; Carlow/Kildare, increase of 30 or 6%; Galway W.R., increase of 29 or 12%; Cavan/Monaghan, increase of 26 or 9%; Louth/Meath, increase of 24 or 3.5%; Sligo/Leitrim, increase of 22 or 12%; Tipperary, increase of 16 or 5%; Cork E.R. increase of 8 or .4% and Leix/Offaly, increase of 5 or .1%. Decreases were recorded in the remaining divisions resulting in an overall increase of 731 or 8.7% in country divisions.

Analysis of Offences in Four Crime Groups.

(8) The number of indictable offences recorded and the number and percentage of detections in the four crime groups are shown in the following table with comparative figures for 1967:-

OFFENCE GROUP	Number of Offences Recorded		Number of Offences Detected		Percentage of Detections	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
1. Offences against the Person	1,151	1,149	1,076	1,077	93	94
2. Offences against property with violence	6,469	5,575	4,440	3,930	69	71
3. Offences against property without violence	15,091	13,452	8,346	7,854	55	58
4. Other indictable offences	393	382	365	352	93	92
TOTALS	23,104	20,558	14,227	13,213	61	64

Group I - Offences Against The Person

(9) This group includes Murder, Manslaughter, Dangerous Driving Causing Death or Serious Bodily Harm, Wounding, Assault, Intimidation, Cruelty to and Abandoning Children and Sexual Offences.

(10) The following table gives comparative figures of offences and detections in the years 1963 to 1968, inclusive:-

YEAR	Number of Offences reported or known to the Garda	Number of Offences in which detections were made	Percentage of Offences in which detections were made
1968	1,151	1,076	93
1967	1,149	1,077	94
1966	1,132	1,060	94
1965	1,113	1,052	94
1964	1,045	980	94
1963	1,047	999	95

Murder of Persons Aged above one year.

(11) Ten murders of persons aged above one year were recorded in 1968. Proceedings were instituted in eight cases. Brief particulars of the ten cases are given in Appendix "D". Eight crimes were recorded in 1967.

Murder of Infants aged One year and Under.

(12) No crime of murder of infant was recorded in 1968. No crime of this nature was recorded in 1967. One crime was recorded in 1966.

Infanticide.

(13) Two crimes of Infanticide were recorded in 1968, particulars of which are given in Appendix "D". One crime of Infanticide was recorded in 1967.

Attempt to Murder.

(14) Three crimes of attempting to murder were recorded in 1968. Brief particulars are included in Appendix "D". Three crimes were recorded in 1967.

Threats to Murder.

(15) No crime of threatening to murder was recorded in 1968. Three crimes were recorded in 1967. No crime of this nature was recorded in 1966.

Manslaughter (Other than traffic fatalities).

(16) Three crimes were recorded in 1968. Proceedings were instituted in all cases. Four crimes of this nature were recorded in 1967. Brief particulars are included in Appendix "D".

Manslaughter (Traffic Fatalities)

(17) Fourteen crimes were recorded in 1968, as compared with six crimes of manslaughter arising from traffic accidents in 1967. Three crimes were recorded in 1966.

Dangerous Driving Causing Death.

(18) Seventy two persons were charged with dangerous driving causing death in 1968, as compared with 97 persons charged in 1967. Convictions were recorded against 13 persons within the year and 32 cases are shown pending.

Dangerous Driving Causing Serious Bodily Harm.

(19) Seventy six persons were charged with dangerous driving causing serious bodily harm in 1968, as compared with eighty three persons charged in 1967. Convictions were recorded against 25 persons within the year and 32 cases are shown pending.

Group II - Offences Against Property with violence

(20) Included in this group are offences of Burglary, Housebreaking and related offences, Robbery and Malicious Injury to property.

(21) The number of offences recorded in this group in 1968 was 6,469, as compared with 5,575 in 1967, an increase of 894.

(22) Comparative figures of offences and proceedings in this group in the years 1963 to 1968, inclusive, are given in the following table:-

YEAR	Number of Offences recorded	Number of Offences in which proceedings were instituted	Percentage of offences in which proceedings were instituted.
1968	6,469	4,044	63
1967	5,575	3,562	64
1966	4,957	3,325	67
1965	4,213	2,903	68
1964	4,282	2,860	67
1963	4,006	2,740	68

Burglary and Housebreaking.

(23) The number of offences of Burglary, Housebreaking and related offences, (including attempts to break into premises and possession of housebreaking implements), recorded in 1968 was 6,163 as compared with 5,355 in 1967. Proceedings were instituted in 3,840 cases in 1968 and in an additional 376 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings are shown, giving a total of 4,216 detections or 68%. The percentage in 1967 was 70%

(24) The following table shows the numbers of Burglaries, Housebreakings and related offences recorded in the years 1963 to 1968, inclusive:-

YEAR	Number of Offences Recorded	YEAR	Number of Offences Recorded.
1968	6,163	1965	3,992
1967	5,355	1964	4,085
1966	4,705	1963	3,841

Robbery

(25) One hundred and one offences of robbery and assaults with intent to rob were recorded in 1968, as compared with eighty six offences of this nature in 1967. Proceedings were instituted in 76 cases. Convictions were recorded in 56 cases for the year and in a further 6 cases the Probation of Offenders Act was applied.

Twenty one cases are shown still pending in the courts. Firearms were alleged to have been used in three cases, (brief particulars of which are given in Appendix "E" together with particulars of some other cases).

Arson and other Malicious Injury to Property.

(26) Two hundred and two offences under this heading were recorded in 1968, of which 84 were offences of arson. In 1967 the total of offences was one hundred and thirty three, of which 53 were offences of arson. Proceedings were instituted in 126 cases in 1968 and in a further 19 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings were taken.

Group III - Offences Against Property without Violence.

(27) Included in this group are offences of Larceny, Embezzlement, Obtaining Goods, etc., by False Pretences, Frauds and Receiving Stolen Goods.

5.

(28) The number of offences recorded in the group in 1968 was 15,091 as compared with 13,452 in 1967.

(29) Proceedings were instituted in 7,288 cases and in an additional 1,058 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings taken. The total of detections, therefore, was 8,346 or 55%. The detection percentage in 1967 was 58%. Convictions were recorded in 4,722 cases in 1968 and in an additional 1,835 cases the Probation of Offenders Act was applied. One thousand and thirty cases are shown pending.

(30) Comparative figures of all offences in the group, recorded in the years 1963 to 1968, inclusive, are shown in the following table:

YEAR	NUMBER OF OFFENCES RECORDED	YEAR	NUMBER OF OFFENCES RECORDED
1968	15,091	1965	11,014
1967	13,452	1964	11,972
1966	12,631	1963	10,823

(31) Comparative figures of larcenies recorded in the years 1963 to 1968, inclusive, are:-

OFFENCES	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Larceny of Horses, Cattle and Sheep	49	28	35	72	61	30
Larceny from the Person	338	285	189	157	156	195
Larceny in House to value of £5 or with menaces	590	560	577	470	605	550
Larceny from Dwellinghouse by Employees	94	74	80	108	115	85
Larceny of Explosives	-	1	-	3	1	-
Larceny of Motor Vehicles	155	174	111	82	76	88
Larceny of Pedal Cycles	2,469	1,936	1,753	1,588	2,467	1,870
Larceny from Unattended Vehicles	2,877	2,760	2,221	1,809	1,938	1,514
Larceny from Shops and Stalls	2,060	1,949	1,864	1,680	1,506	1,499
Other Larcenies (exceeding £50 in value)	543	295	281	223	226	242
Other Larcenies (not exceeding £50 in value)	4,718	4,419	4,680	3,948	3,999	3,929
TOTALS	13,893	12,481	11,791	10,140	11,150	10,002

(32) Of the total larcenies recorded in 1968, 9,227 or 66%, were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Area, as compared with 8,104 or 65% in 1967.

Embezzlement.

(33) Sixty one offences of embezzlement were recorded in 1968, as compared with forty nine in 1967. Proceedings were instituted in 52 cases.

Obtaining Goods, etc., by False Pretences.

(34) Seven hundred and forty four offences under this heading were recorded in 1968, as compared with 499 offences in 1967. Proceedings were instituted in 681 cases and in an additional 9 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings are shown.

Frauds.

(35) Eighty one frauds were recorded in 1968, as compared with 74 in 1967. Proceedings were instituted in 76 cases and in an additional 2 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings are shown.

Receiving Stolen Goods.

(36) Three hundred and twelve offences under this heading were recorded in 1968, as compared with 349 in 1967. Proceedings were taken in 297 cases and in an additional 14 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings are shown.

Group IV - Other Indictable Offences.

(37) Included in this group are offences of Forgery and Uttering, Perjury, Riot and Unlawful Assembly, Offences against Public Decency, Attempting to Commit Suicide and other indictable offences, not included in Group I, II or III.

(38) The total of offences recorded in the group in 1968 was 393, of which 322 were offences of forgery and uttering. In 1967 the number of offences was 382, of which 281 were offences of forgery and uttering. Proceedings were taken in 351 cases and in a further 14 cases the offenders were detected but no proceedings are shown.

Organised Crime of Violence.

(39) No organised crimes of violence were recorded in 1968, nor were any such crimes recorded in 1967.

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered.

(40) The total value of property stolen in 1968 was £653,549, as compared with £443,848 in 1967. The value of property recovered in 1968 was £201,127 as compared with £116,106 in 1967.

(41) In offences against property with violence, (i.e. housebreakings), the value of property reported stolen in 1968 was £334,748, of which property valued £84,493 was recovered. In 1967 the value of property stolen was £226,516, of which property valued £49,621 was recovered.

(42) In offences against property without violence, (i.e. larcenies), the value of property stolen in 1968 was £318,801, of which property valued £116,634 was recovered. In 1967 the value of property stolen was £217,332, of which property valued £66,485 was recovered.

Age Groups of Persons found Guilty of Indictable Offences.

(43) The following table shows the age groups of persons found guilty of indictable offences, including persons against whom the charge were held proved and the Probation of Offenders Act applied, in the years 1963 to 1968, inclusive:-

YEAR	Under 14 years	14 to 17 years	17 to 21 years	Over 21 years	Total
1968	879	1,743	2,461	4,281	9,364
1967	1,023	1,912	2,460	4,126	9,521
1966	1,211	1,957	2,259	3,793	9,220
1965	1,185	1,760	2,068	3,471	8,484
1964	922	1,889	1,986	3,300	8,097
1963	1,288	1,980	1,794	2,996	8,058

PART IINon - Indictable Offences.Number of Prosecutions.

The number of persons prosecuted for non-indictable offences in 1968 was 173,592. Details are given in Appendix "F".

The following table shows the number of persons prosecuted and the number convicted in respect of non-indictable offences in each of the years 1957 to 1968, inclusive:-

Year	Number Prosecuted	Number Convicted	Percentage of Convictions	Year	Number Prosecuted	Number Convicted	Percentage of Convictions
1957	87,085	62,494	74	1963	101,467	74,054	73
1958	82,876	62,647	76	1964	120,715	91,786	76
1959	88,819	68,604	77	1965	139,856	107,748	77
1960	102,795	77,639	76	1966	150,213	115,584	77
1961	104,057	77,718	75	1967	164,068	124,283	76
1962	105,189	77,668	74	1968	173,592	128,886	74

Principal Offences.

The following table shows the number of prosecutions for the different types of offences which make up the bulk of the total in the years 1967 and 1968 and shows the increases and decreases under each heading:-

OFFENCES	Number of Persons Prosecuted		Increase +
	1967	1968	Decrease -
Unlicensed Dogs	2,479	2,954	+ 475
School Attendance Act	2,166	1,881	- 285
Highway Acts (Road Acts, Road Transport Acts, and Road Traffic Act.	139,736	146,588	+6,852
Intoxicating Liquor Laws	7,099	7,944	+ 845
Assaults	2,422	2,719	+ 297

Road Traffic Offences.

The following table shows the number of persons prosecuted for various traffic offences during each of the years 1963 to 1968, inclusive:

OFFENCES	Number of Persons Prosecuted					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Lighting Offences-Pedal Cycles	9,889	14,057	14,664	14,691	14,301	11,059
" " -M.P.V's	13,362	15,675	20,152	21,311	22,706	24,096
" " -Horse Drawn Vehicles	306	321	322	313	369	214
Obstruction	4,270	4,264	5,001	5,447	6,123	5,401
General Bye-Laws for control of traffic	5,288	3,437	5,526	6,364	7,862	7,378
Local Bye-Laws	5,807	9,139	8,408	11,245	14,407	18,227
Dangerous and Careless Driving	4,388	5,231	6,142	6,410	6,433	6,868
Insurance Offences	3,903	4,179	5,075	4,923	5,729	7,139
Driving or attempting to drive while drunk (M.P.V's.)	962	1,208	1,321	1,189	1,225	1,281

The following table shows the number of persons prosecuted for various traffic offences in 1967 and 1968:-

OFFENCES	Number of Persons Prosecuted	
	1967	1968
Dangerous Parking	1,054	879
Being in charge of M.P.V. while drunk	194	195
Driving or attempting to drive or being in charge of animal-drawn vehicle while drunk	61	9
Driving or attempting to drive pedal cycle while drunk	262	251
Driving dangerously, defective M.P.V.	346	357
Exceeding Speed Limit:		
1. Built-up Area	13,667	13,140
2. Special "	912	584
3. Ordinary "	188	499

"Fines on the Spot".

The system of "fines on the spot" under Section 103 of the Road Traffic Act, 1961, was introduced in the Dublin Metropolitan Area on 1st April, 1963, and extended to the cities of Cork, Limerick and Galway on 1st May, 1965.

The following table shows comparative figures of offences and proceedings in years 1967 and 1968 for the Dublin Metropolitan Area:-

	1967	1968
Number of fine notices issued	80,145	100,123
Number of fines paid	57,033	67,520
Number of cases taken to court	13,605	17,149
Number of notices cancelled	1,720	2,112
Cancelled because drivers were outside jurisdiction	6,225	10,192
Other causes for cancellation (viz. : Statute barred, Drivers untraced).	220	369
Spoiled notices	1,104	1,611
Number of cases pending court proceedings	238	1,170

The following table shows comparative figures of offences and proceedings in the cities of Cork, Limerick and Galway in the years 1967 and 1968:-

	Cork		Limerick		Galway	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Number of fine notices issued	10,523	11,388	3,714	5,807	1,780	1,303
Number of fines paid	9,027	8,691	3,320	4,761	1,394	998
Number of cases taken to court	996	1,381	132	402	74	49
Number of notices cancelled	366	368	236	555	303	244
Number of cases pending court proceedings	134	948	26	89	9	12

The system of "fines on the spot" was extended to include the city of Waterford on 1st July, 1967 and the following table shows figures of offences and proceedings in years ended 30th September, 1967 and 1968:

	1967	1968
Number of fine notices issued	631	2,279
Number of fines paid	510	1,862
Number of cases taken to court	48	120
Number of notices cancelled	65	147
Number of notices still subject of enquiry	8	150

Intoxicating Liquor Acts.

The following table shows the number of persons prosecuted for various offences under the Intoxicating Liquor Acts in each of the years 1963 to 1968, inclusive:

OFFENCES	Number of Persons Prosecuted					
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Being on Licensed Premises during prohibited hours	2,411	2,207	2,649	2,915	2,786	3,314
Offences by licensed persons (or their servants) against closing regulations	531	464	551	622	583	636
Other offences by licensed persons (or their servants)	58	58	85	59	43	77
Offences in connection with registered clubs	24	8	4	16	16	25
Drunkenness - Simple	1,575	1,728	1,822	1,797	1,779	1,775
" with aggravation	1,594	1,701	1,822	1,687	1,750	1,777
Other Offences	228	203	256	187	142	340

SUMMARY OF CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITY
DURING THE YEAR, 1968

This important aspect of Garda work was again continued on a wide front during the year, and very many members of the public sought and were given advice on security problems.

Surveys

In the Dublin Metropolitan Area 625 free surveys of premises, and 554 surveys of cash-in-transit were carried out. Follow-up-visits were made in 2,182 cases of premises previously surveyed, and 1,964 follow-up visits were made in cash-in-transit surveys previously undertaken. It is gratifying to find that the vast majority of crime prevention recommendations, made by members of the Force engaged in this work, have been carried out. Crime prevention work was actively pursued by all ranks throughout the country who were competent to give advice in this field. In Cork City, crime prevention has been actively pursued with very satisfactory results.

Lectures.

A total of 52 lectures on Crime Prevention and security in general was given to various organisations, on request. Those organisations included a number of Bankers and Insurance Institutes, Chambers of Commerce, and Women's Clubs.

Publicity.

Leaflets on the subject of Crime Prevention were distributed through various channels. Crime Prevention material was also supplied to the daily, evening and Provincial newspapers and to radio and television.

Exhibitions.

The permanent Crime Prevention Exhibition Room at Dublin Castle again proved popular with the general public seeking security advice, and a very large number visited the centre to view the devices and appliances on display. Because of the popularity of this Exhibition it has been found necessary to move to larger premises which have been provided at 'F' Block, Ship Street, Dublin. The move is now almost completed, and the new centre will be opened officially this year. With the additional space available it will be possible to display a greater number of prevention devices, and on-the-spot lectures can also be given to groups of up to 40 in number. During the year, Crime Prevention Exhibitions were mounted at the R.D.S. Spring Show in May, and at the R.D.S. Horse Show in August. Exhibitions were also mounted at Munster Agriculture Show, Cork, on 18th to 20th June, 1968, inclusive; Kilkenny Festival from the 26th May, to 2nd June, 1968, inclusive; Navan Trade Fair from 13th to 17th February, 1968, inclusive; and Dundalk Agriculture Show from 14th to 15th February, 1968.

Garda Patrol T.V. Programme.

The popularity of this programme continues to grow, and valuable assistance has been obtained from viewers in many instances. There were 52 editions of the programme during the year which embraced 491 crime items and 65 special inserts dealing with selected aspects of Crime Prevention. It will be noted that the viewing time for the programme was reduced from 15 minutes to 10 minutes since the year 1967. Grateful thanks is extended to the authorities and staff of Radio Telefis Eireann for continued assistance and facilities for this weekly programme.

Burglar Alarms.

The number of automatic burglar alarms installed during the year continued to increase as did the number of arrests resulting from the installations.

THE GÁRDA DOG SERVICE.

The Gárda Dog Unit, established in 1960, consists of six trained Alsatian dogs under the control of a Sergeant and five Gárdai. It is based in the Dublin Metropolitan Area and during 1968 played a useful role in the prevention and detection of crime. Dog teams are available on a 24 hour basis for duty in any part of the country.

Numerous calls were made for the services of the Unit in searching premises, tracing missing persons, tracing the routes of fleeing criminals, searching areas for offenders and stolen property and like activities.

During the year, the Unit assisted in the arrest of 120 prisoners (and was actually responsible for arrests in six cases). One hundred (100) summonses were issued arising out of detections made by members of the Unit while on duty with their dogs.

In the supervision of hooliganism and vandalism, dog patrols supplemented normal patrols in limiting this type of behaviour. The two-way radio equipped van was especially effective in getting dog teams expeditiously to scenes.

There was an increased demand for the Dogs at exhibitions, shows and Fetes during the year but it was possible to accede only to 12 such requests. During such events the dogs appeared to be the main attraction and their display was very well received. Numerous complimentary letters were received after displays and several enquiries were also received during the year seeking information regarding the training etc., of the dogs, a further indication of the interest the general public is taking in the Gárda Dog Unit.

SUB-AQUA UNIT

The Gárda Sub-Aqua Unit was established on an official basis in September, 1966.

Under the general control and supervision of the Inspector of Transport, Dublin Metropolitan Area, and the direct control of the Sergeant member, the Unit is comprised of 1 Sergeant and 11 Gárdai, all of whom have been trained for under water operations and supplied with up to date equipment.

The purpose of the Unit is to carry out underwater searches for:

- (a) Weapons used in the commission of crime or other evidence of crime deposited under water.
- (b) Bodies of victims of crime or drowning accidents.

The Unit will operate, subject to conditions being suitable, in any inland or coastal waters of the State.

During the year 1968, 12 searches resulted in the recovery of:-

5 bodies of persons accidentally drowned.

1 motor car believed to have been used in the commission of crime.

Several articles of stolen property.

COMMUNICATIONS

Information Room, Dublin Castle.

During the year, 70,681 emergency '999' calls were received in the Information Room at Dublin Castle, from private persons. The use of the system resulted in 1,077 persons being arrested. In 1966 the number of '999' emergency telephone calls was 66,000 in the Dublin Metropolitan Area.

PERSONAL TWO-WAY RADIO SETS

Extension of the personal two-way radio set Scheme to the entire Dublin Metropolitan Area was continued during the year and, with the exception of the Dun Laoire area, this has now been completed. It is expected that the latter area will be equipped shortly.

Extension of the personal radio scheme to other cities and populous centres is planned for the coming year and the process of equipping Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Galway, Drogheda and Dundalk is under way.

By the end of the year 102 personal radio sets were in use in the Dublin Metropolitan Area, 20 in Cork, 9 in Limerick and 6 in each of the following centres:- Waterford, Galway, Drogheda and Dundalk. It is anticipated that by the end of the coming year the whole of the Force will be equipped, initially on a modest scale, as supplies become available.

The inception of the Scheme has proved a most useful aid to the Garda who is no longer without immediate assistance on patrol or beat duty since he has, in fact, the full resources in manpower and mobile patrols at his call. He is in constant touch with the Control Base Station personnel who are able to direct Gardai and mobile patrols to any incident without delay on receipt of a report from him. In addition to the support which the radio sets provide for the foot patrol Gardai, station control can direct the nearest patrolman to any incident without delay, immediately on receipt of a call from Information and Communications Centre, Dublin Castle, or from a member of the public.

The foregoing is an indication of the value and importance of this method of communication and the saving in time, vehicles and personnel in reaching scenes of crime or of any other incident.

Personal radios are a new concept in policing in this country and when generally available should effect an overall improvement in the standard of policing.

JUVENILE CRIME (under 17 years).

A total of 2,622 juveniles were found guilty of indictable offences in 1968, including juveniles against whom the charges were held proved and the Probation of Offenders Act, applied. The number in 1967 was 2,935.

Percentage of Juvenile Offenders in Relation to other Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences.

Juvenile offenders in 1968 formed 28% of the total persons convicted of indictable offences. The percentage in 1967 was 31%.

The number of Juvenile offenders and the percentage of the total persons convicted of indictable offences in the years 1964 to 1968, inclusive, are given in the following table:-

YEAR	Number of Juveniles convicted for Indictable Offences	Percentage of total number of persons convicted for Indictable Offences
1964	2,811	35
1965	2,945	35
1966	3,168	34
1967	2,935	31
1968	2,622	28

In addition to Juveniles charged with indictable offences in 1968, a number were cautioned, with the consent of the Law Officers, for the commission of offences of a minor nature.

JUVENILE LIAISON OFFICER SCHEME.

The Juvenile Liaison Officer Scheme was adopted in the Dublin Metropolitan Area on 3rd September, 1963, and on the measure of success achieved over a trial period, the Scheme was extended to include the cities of Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway also Clonmel, Drogheda, Dundalk, Sligo, Tralee, Wexford and Kilkenny.

The principle of the Scheme is that Juvenile Liaison Officers, i.e., members of the *Gárda Síochána* specially chosen for this work are empowered to deal with children and young persons who become involved in certain forms of crime, (housebreakings, larcenies, etc.) without resorting to court proceedings, subject to the following guiding principles:-

The offender:-

1. Is under the age of seventeen years.
2. Has committed a minor offence of stealing, including breaking and entering premises.
3. Admits the offence.
4. Has not previously come under the notice of the *Gárda*,
and
 - (1) The parents or guardians agree to co-operate with the *Gárda* by accepting help and advice concerning the subjects future and
 - (2) The injured party does not object to the offender being cautioned rather than prosecuted.

Generally it is the policy to caution rather than prosecute a juvenile who is known to be a first offender and who comes within the foregoing conditions. Account is taken of the full circumstances of each individual case, e.g., degree of temptation and any aggravating or ameliorating factors.

Juveniles dealt with under the Scheme are divided broadly into two classes:-

- (1) Children or young persons who have contravened the criminal law,
and
- (2) Potential delinquents.

The first class come under the Juvenile Liaison Officer through normal Police channels. The second class, potential delinquents, consists of Juveniles not known to have committed any offence and whose behaviour if not corrected in time could lead them into crime.

The decision whether to prosecute a juvenile or administer a caution and refer the offender to the Juvenile Liaison Officer, is made in the Dublin Metropolitan Area by the Chief Superintendent in charge of crime, and in the rest of the State by the local Garda Superintendent. The Scheme does not conflict with the Probation Service or other organisations, but does provide for co-operation with such services.

The Juvenile Liaison Officer Scheme is operated in the Dublin Metropolitan Area with a total strength of 1 Sergeant, 9 Gárdai and 2 Ban Gárdai under the immediate charge of the Chief Crime Prevention Officer and under the general supervision of the Chief Superintendent in charge of crime and elsewhere by 2 Sergeants, 10 Gárdai and 2 Ban Gárdai under the supervision of their District Officers. All members of this staff are specially selected and received special training in the working of the Scheme and courses on the problem of Juvenile delinquency. They wear plain clothes in the performance of their duty.

Progress Record.

The following table shows some statistics of the work done by the Juvenile Liaison Officers since the date of inception of the Scheme to 30th September, 1968:-

	Dublin Metropolitan Area	All other Centres.
No of Juveniles accepted to the Scheme since its commencement	Males : 2,628 Females: 452	Males: 963 Females: 195
No. of Recidivists	466 (15%)	78
Visits to boy's clubs	4,039	2,113
Lectures and meetings attended and talks given.	1,054	755
No. of visits to homes of delinquents	42,377	10,305
No. of cases closed due to Juvenile reaching the age of 17 years	1,010	212

Grand Total: Males : 3,591
Females : 647
4,238

6.

Since the inception of the Scheme in 1963, 4,238 juveniles have been cautioned and supervised by the Gardaí and of this number 544, (13%), subsequently became involved in crime. This indicates the degree of success of the Scheme.

Youth Clubs.

Youth clubs are an essential part of healthy youth development. Of 363 established youth clubs throughout the country, the Gardaí participate in the administration etc. of 210.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

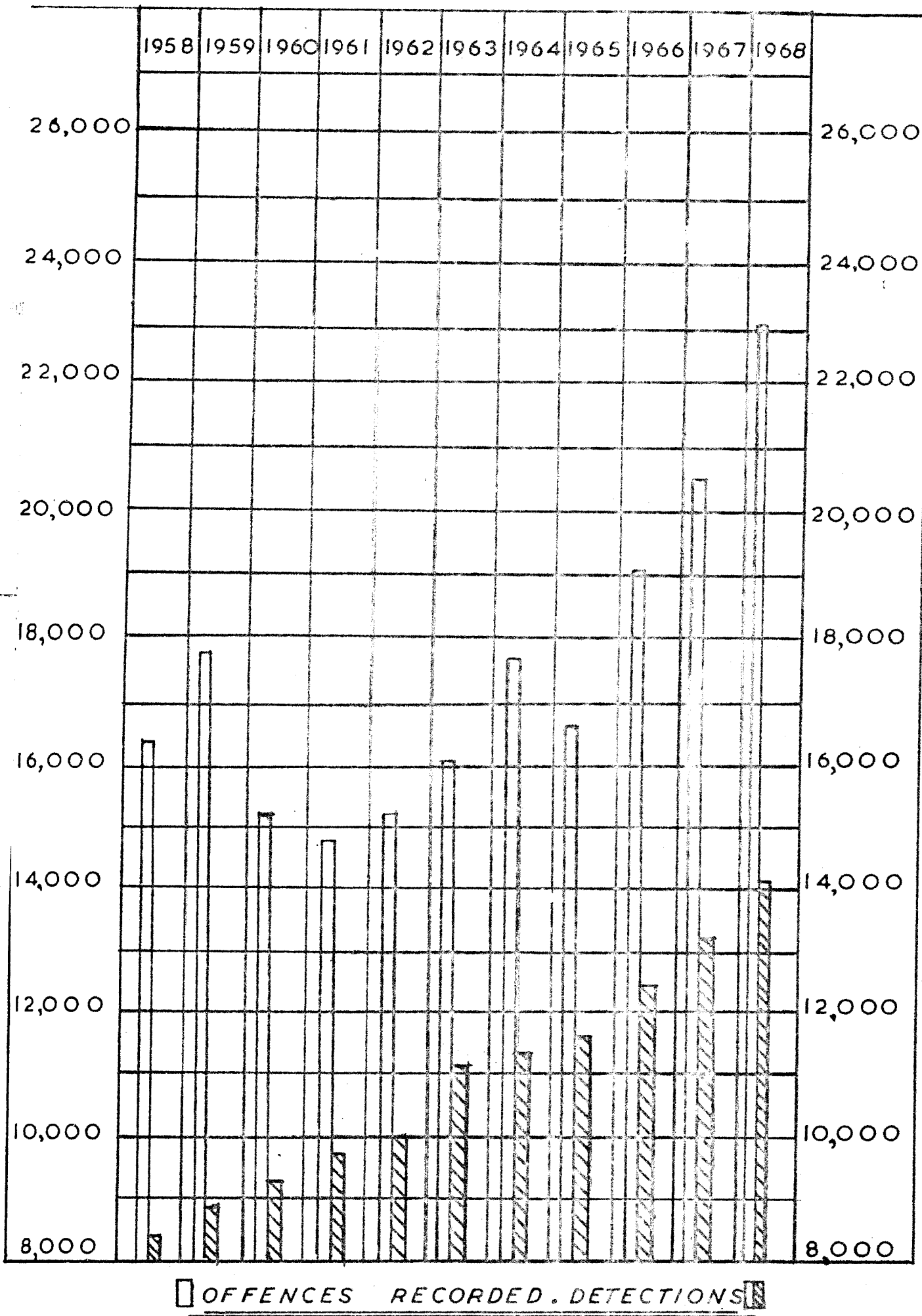
Your obedient servant,


COMMISSIONER.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES WHICH BECAME KNOWN TO THE GARDS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER 1968

NATURE OF OFFENCE (1)	Number of Offences Reported of Known (2)	Number of Offences in which Criminal Proceedings were		RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS IN CASES												Still Pending in District Court (16)	Crimes for which the perpetrators were detected but for which no proceedings are shown (17)	Number (by Sex and Age Groups) of Persons Convicted or against whom the charge was held proved and order made without Conviction									
		Commenced (3a)	Shown Pending in Previous Return (3b)	Information Refused (4)	Dealt with on Indictment and					Committed for Trial and still awaiting Trial (10)	Dealt with Summarily and							(18) Under 14 Years	(19) 14 to 17 Years	(20) 17 to 21 Years	(21) Above 21 Years	(22) TOTAL					
					Convicted (5)	Acquitted (6)	Found Insane and Incapable of Pleading (7)	Nolle Prosequi Entered (8)	Adjourned Sine Die or Otherwise Disposed of (9)		Convicted (11)	Dismissed (12)	Charge proved and Order made WITHOUT Conviction (13)	Charge Withdrawn (14)	Adjourned Sine Die or Otherwise Disposed of (15)								M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
GROUP 11. - OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE																											
Sacrilege	42	22	2		1	1		1			11		4		1	5	2	3	7	2	9	21					
Burglary	284	190	22		24			1	1	5	116	3	33		2	27	7	3	21		52	87	163				
Housebreaking (Dwelling Houses) ..	1967	1179	178	1	113	1		1	1	42	740	31	230	5	18	174	131	89	4	205	5	147	4	246	7	707	
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, &c. ...	3171	1891	273		194	4		14	1	63	1164	62	314	7	28	313	212	218	2	391	4	470	8	465	5	1563	
Attempts to break into Houses, Shops, Warehouses, &c.	138	128	15		7			1		5	67	8	30	1	1	23	2	8		14		38	2	44		106	
Entering with intent to commit Felony (Larceny Act, 1916, Sec.27)	498	369	33		26	2		1		4	225	14	64	1	10	55	20	25		54		89	3	92	1	264	
Possession of Housebreaking Tools, &c. ...	63	61	1		1	1					35	5	5	1	1	13	2			17		15		28		60	
Robbery with Arms	3	2								2																	
Robbery and Assaults with intent to Rob ...	98	74	17		13	1		1		6	43	7	6		1	13	1	5		16		26	40	2	89		
Demand or Robbery of Arms																											
Assaulting Dwelling-houses (by firing shots into them or by use of Explosives)	1																										
Threatening to Publish or Publishing with intent to Extort	2	2									2											1				1	
Arson	84	50	12	2	10	1		1		3	25	1	4	1	2	12	9	7		15		6	1	13	1	43	
Killing and Maiming Cattle	6	1											1										1			1	
Malicious Use, Manufacture, or Possession of Explosives	2		1		1																						
Other Malicious Injuries to Property ...	110	75	11		2	3			1	2	43	2	11	2	1	19	10	7		20		17	35	1		80	
TOTAL (GROUP 11.) ...	6,469	4,044	565	3	392	14		21	4	132	2,471	133	702	18	65	654	396	365	6	760	9	862	19	1060	17	3,098	
GROUP 111. - OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE																											
Larceny of Horses, Cattle and Sheep ...	49	42	4		2			3		1	29	3	3			5	3			2		6	22	1		31	
Larceny from the Person	338	171	24		11	2				4	114	19	30			15	11	24	1	30	7	22	4	33	5	126	
Larceny in House to value of £5, or with menaces	590	289	39		9	2				7	150	19	90	3	8	40	24	23	1	20	4	45	13	87	14	217	
Larceny from Dwelling-houses by Employees	94	66	7		1			1			31	3	27		1	9	28			5	3	8	8	13	12	49	
Larceny of Explosives	Nil																										
Larceny of Motor Vehicles	155	57	14	1	4	2				2	31	3	9	1	1	17	1			5		27	19			51	
Larceny of Pedal Cycles	2,469	308	28		1					1	191	27	88	1	6	21	61	40		60	1	67	5	70	1	244	
Larceny from Unattended Vehicles ...	2,877	1,206	158		27	6			1	7	871	42	252	12	14	132	98	86		149	4	237	282	7		765	
Larceny from Shops and Stalls	2,060	1,450	106		8	1				4	877	94	397	11	14	150	380	88	200	164	28	200	59	255	360	1,174	
Other Larcenies (exceeding £50 in value) ...	543	235	57	2	17	5				18	144	13	32		4	57	9	4		29	2	53	8	143	15	254	
Other Larcenies (not exceeding £50 in value)	4,718	2,358	276	2	46	5		2		5	1,436	143	654	16	44	281	413	187	111	316	31	418	47	650	61	1,721	
Embezzlement	61	52	17		1	1				2	28		21			16	5			1		8	26	2		37	
Obtained Goods, &c., by False Pretences ...	744	681	150	1	38	4			11	6	415	17	155	5	11	168	9	6		10	2	17	5	208	9	257	
Frauds by Agents, Trustees, Directors, &c.,	6	6	20		9	4				3	4		2			4				1			6	3		10	
Other Frauds	75	70	13			1				2	43	2	15	1	5	14	2				3	3	28	2		36	
Receiving Stolen Goods	212	297	35	1	11	3		1	1	18	173	32	60	7	4	21	14	2	1	14		51	5	111	26	210	
TOTAL (GROUP 111.)	15,091	7,288	948	7	185	36		7	13	80	4,537	417	1,835	57	112	950	1,058	460	34	816	82	1162	157	1953	518	5,182	

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.



INDICTABLE OFFENCES

Table showing by Groups. in respect of each Garda Division and the Garda Districts. of the cities of Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Galway. The number of indictable offences and the number and percentage of detections for year ended 30th September, 1968.

DIVISION	(Group 1) Offences Against the person		(Group 11) Offences Against property with violence		(Group 111) Offences Against property without violence		(Group 1V) Other Indictable Offences		Total Indictable Offences	Number of Detections	Percentage of Detections
	Recorded	Detected	Recorded	Detected	Recorded	Detected	Recorded	Detected			
Carlow/Kildare	39	39	152	107	332	255	12	11	535	412	77
Cavan/Monaghan	43	43	83	59	197	186	4	4	327	292	89
Clare	17	16	46	36	93	81	2	2	158	135	85
Cork E.R.	126	117	571	376	1,199	1,028	33	33	1,929	1,554	80
Cork W.R.	22	21	87	52	154	138	12	12	275	223	81
Donegal	24	22	84	49	160	126	7	7	275	204	74
Dublin Metropolitan Area	389	345	3,670	2,514	9,724	3,815	202	189	13,985	6,863	49
Galway W.R.	37	31	111	84	126	87	2	1	276	203	73
Kerry	41	39	89	66	262	201	8	5	400	311	78
Leix/Offaly	37	35	104	72	180	159	11	11	332	277	83
Limerick	65	63	403	271	580	513	34	30	1,082	877	81
Longford/Westmeath	37	36	86	59	250	213	4	4	377	312	82
Louth/Meath	62	59	261	189	368	314	8	7	699	569	81
Mayo	45	45	58	43	169	130	8	7	280	225	80
Roscommon/Galway E.R.	31	31	46	40	158	145	2	2	237	218	92
Sligo/Leitrim	18	18	61	41	119	105	4	3	202	167	82
Tipperary	26	26	125	102	199	163	10	7	360	298	83
Waterford/Kilkenny	43	43	209	133	435	365	11	11	698	552	79
Wexford	49	47	223	147	386	322	19	19	677	535	79
Whole Country	1,151	1,076	6,469	4,440	15,091	8,346	393	365	23,104	14,227	61
TOTALS { Excluding Dublin Metropolitan Area	762	731	2,799	1,926	5,367	4,531	191	176	9,119	7,364	80
DISTRICTS											
Cork	92	86	432	282	898	774	18	18	1,440	1,160	80
Limerick	42	40	318	212	446	397	29	25	835	674	80
Waterford	15	15	107	61	216	179	3	3	341	258	75
Galway	14	9	64	48	60	44	1	1	139	102	73

APPENDIX "D".

MURDER, INFANTICIDE, ATTEMPTS TO MURDER,
THREATS, ETC., TO MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER.

PARTICULARS OF CASES

Murder - (of Persons aged above one year) Ten cases

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 30th October, 1967, the dead body of a 91 years old spinster was found lying on the floor of the diningroom of her home. The body bore extensive injuries to the face and head. A hammer was found near the body. A bloodstained butchers cleaver was also found on the kitchen floor. A postmortem examination revealed that death was due to shock and haemorrhage from facial and cerebral injuries which were caused by violence. The assailant, a 61 years old clerk, for whom the deceased had been acting as housekeeper, for over 30 years, was arrested and charged with murder. At the Central Criminal Court the accused was found guilty of murder and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 31st March, 1968, a 37 years old tailor was fatally stabbed in the chest with a knife. His assailant, a 31 years old married man, was arrested and charged with murder. The accused suffered from a persecution complex against his neighbours, particularly against the deceased. At the Central Criminal Court he was found unfit to plead by reason of insanity and was ordered to be detained in the Central Mental Hospital.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 2nd May, 1968, the dead body of a 46 years old housewife was found lying on the floor of her Corporation flat. A necktie was tied around her neck. The dead body of her 48 years old husband was found in the kitchenette. All jets of the gas cooker were turned on. A postmortem examination of the bodies revealed that the woman had been strangled by her husband who had died from self administered carbon monoxide poisoning.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 5th July, 1968, a 19 year old factory worker fatally stabbed his 17 year old girl friend with a butchers knife. The deceased was endeavouring to stop a fight with knives between her brother and her boy friend and received the fatal stab in the process. Her boy friend was arrested and charged with murder. He is awaiting trial.

Co. Cavan.

On 29th July, 1968, an 87 year old pensioner was found dead on the floor of his single roomed house where he lived alone. The body bore marks of injury. A postmortem examination revealed that death was due to multiple wounds and fractures of the skull. A bloodstained hedge knife with hairs adhering to it was found outside the door of the house. A 24 years old married casual labourer was arrested and charged with murder. He is awaiting trial.

Co. Kerry.

On 17th July, 1968, the partly unclothed dead body of a 40 years old unmarried female was found at the rear of an old dispensary building. The body bore severe head wounds. A postmortem examination revealed that death was due to shock and asphxia due to inhalation of blood resulting from injuries to the face and neck. The assailant, a 19 years old factory worker, was arrested and charged with murder. The weapon used was a short length of P.V.C. piping. The accused is awaiting trial.

Co. Kerry.

On 30th September, 1968, an altercation which had commenced in a public house, was continued outside, and in a struggle a 25 years old farmer was fatally stabbed in the chest by a 62 years old labourer. A postmortem examination subsequently revealed that one of the stab wounds had pierced the heart. The weapon used was a penknife. An arrest followed and the accused person is awaiting trial.

Co. Limerick.

On 7th December, 1967, the dead body of a 9 years old girl was found lying on the floor of a bottling store at the rear of a licensed premises. The body was covered with a sack. A postmortem examination revealed that death was caused by asphyxia and pressure marks on the nose and face indicated that suffocation was caused by a hand. There was evidence of sexual assault. A 29 years old man, no occupation, was arrested and charged with murder. At the Central Criminal Court the accused was found guilty of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. Application to appeal against sentence and conviction was refused.

Co. Mayo.

On 17th October, 1967, a 46 years old member of the Garda Síochána died at Crossmolina Garda Station. A postmortem examination of the body revealed that death was due to strychnine poisoning. An 18½ years old, unmarried girl was arrested and charged with murder. At the Central Criminal Court the accused was found guilty of murder and sentenced to penal servitude for life. She appealed against the conviction and sentence and the Court of Criminal Appeal, in a reserved judgment, quashed the conviction of the accused and ordered a new trial. She was still awaiting trial at the time this report was being prepared.

Co. Wexford.

On 30th August, 1968, a 23 years old housewife was fatally stabbed in the chest by her 31 year old husband. The weapon used was a dagger. The husband attempted to take his own life by stabbing himself in the abdomen. He recovered from his injury and is receiving treatment in a mental hospital. Prior to the tragic occurrence the husband was believed to be suffering from depression following a prolonged severe illness.

Infanticide - 2 cases.

Co. Clare.

On 24th December, 1967, the dead body of a newly born female infant was found in a public toilet. The head and face of the infant were covered with a womans nylon stocking which had also

been twisted and tied around the neck. A postmortem examination revealed that death had been caused from suffocation due to obstruction of airways by a foreign object stuffed into the mouth and held there by a stocking tied around the head and neck. No person has yet been made amenable.

Co. Louth.

On 6th August, 1968, the dead body of a newly born male infant was found in a ditch. A postmortem examination of the body revealed that death was due to shock, haemorrhage and multiple injuries. A 29 years old domestic servant was arrested and charged with murder. At the Circuit Court the accused pleaded guilty to infanticide. Her plea was accepted. She was convicted and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, not to be enforced if she entered into a bond to keep the peace for a period of six months.

Attempt to Murder - 3 cases.

Co. Kilkenny.

On 29th January, 1968, an 18 year old labourer was attacked by a young man who attempted to stab him with a dagger. He managed to escape from his attacker and suffered no injury. The parties were known to have had a previous dispute. The assailant was arrested and charged with attempted murder. On his trial the Jury disagreed and he was remanded on continuing bail pending re-trial. On his re-trial the accused pleaded guilty to attempted murder. He was convicted and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 3rd September, 1968, a 19 years old shop assistant was attacked by her 24 years old boy friend who stabbed her with a scout knife in the face and chest. She sustained severe injuries and was detained for some time in hospital. The assault arose out of an altercation between the two parties. An arrest was made and accused committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder. He is awaiting trial.

Co. Cork.

On 9th December, 1967, a Garda Sergeant was fired on and wounded as he was about to enter a Garda station. The weapon used was a shotgun. The culprit is believed to have fired the shot from a gateway leading into a field about 35 yards from the Garda Station and made his escape through the fields. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

Manslaughter - (Other than traffic fatalities) 3 cases.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 22nd June, 1968, a 21 years old labourer was assaulted outside a licensed premises by two young men. He was knocked to the ground and received fatal injuries. Two men were arrested and charged with murder. On the directions of the Attorney General the charge of murder was withdrawn and both accused were re-arrested and charged with manslaughter. They are awaiting trial.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 21st July, 1968, a 58 years old tradesman was attacked in his home by his 32 year old son who struck him in the face with

his fists, and finally threw him down the stairs, inflicting fatal injuries. The son was charged with murder. No evidence on the charge of murder was offered in the District Court and the accused was re-arrested and charged with manslaughter. At Dublin Circuit Criminal Court the accused pleaded "guilty" to manslaughter. He was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

Co. Donegal.

On 10th July, 1968, in the course of an argument, a 75 years old semi-invalid pensioner received fatal head injuries when he was pushed and fell against a wall by a 50 years old casual labourer who resided with him. His alleged assailant was arrested and charged with manslaughter. At the District Court Informations were Refused on the charge of manslaughter.

ROBBERY

Robberies with Firearms and Other Serious
Robberies.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 11th April, 1968, four men entered the Munster and Leinster Bank, Limited, Tallaght, during business hours, carrying revolvers in their hands. The intruders ordered the bank staff to face the wall with their hands up. One of the men went to the cash safe where a large sum of money was kept. The men then left the bank and made their getaway in a car parked outside the bank premises. The sum of £3343.0.0d. was stolen. No person has yet been made amenable for this crime.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 30th May, 1968, four men entered a pay office at the C.I.E. garage, Ringsend, where the staff were checking cash. The intruders had their faces covered with pullovers or cardigans with holes cut for the eyes. One of them carried a rifle and the remainder carried what appeared to be pick axe handles. They threatened the staff with the rifle and tied and gagged one of the female staff. The intruders grabbed the sum of £300 in notes and made their getaway in a red van parked near the entrance to the garage. The driver of a C.I.E. lorry who partly succeeded in ramming the van with his vehicle was fired on by one of the raiders but escaped injury. One man was subsequently arrested and charged with robbery with violence and shooting with intent to murder. He is awaiting trial. The other culprits have not yet been made amenable. The stolen money was not recovered.

Co. Kildare.

On 20th June, 1968, three partially disguised men carrying revolvers entered the Hibernian Bank, Newbridge. One of the men remained at the entrance door. The second man ordered the customers and bank staff to face the wall with their hands up, while the third man jumped over the counter and forced one of the bank staff into the strongroom and demanded that the safe be opened. The men then left the bank taking with them the sum of £3,474. A fourth man was involved in the robbery and he was immediately outside the bank premises as driver of the getaway car. Two men were subsequently arrested and charged in connection with the robbery. They are awaiting trial. The other culprits have not yet been made amenable.

Other Robberies.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 19th April, 1968, three men entered the Royal Bank of Ireland, Limited, Drumcondra, during business hours. On entering the premises the men shouted to the customers and bank staff that it was a hold-up and ordered all present to face the wall with their hands up. Two of the men jumped over the bank counter and grabbed the sum of £3,186 in notes of various denominations. The men then left the bank and made their getaway in a stolen car parked near the bank premises. The car was subsequently found abandoned. A toy luger pistol was found on the back seat. A arrest was made and a man was subsequently charged in connection with this robbery. He is awaiting trial. The other persons involved have not yet been made amenable. The stolen property was not recovered.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 13th May, 1968, five night safe wallets containing the sum of £2,927.6.9d, and some cheques were stolen from the Teller's Office of the Munster and Leinster Bank, Limited, Inchicore, during the absence of the bank staff at lunch. A 23 years old bank clerk was arrested and charged with this robbery. In the Dublin District Court the defendant pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to nine months imprisonment. All the stolen property was recovered.

Dublin Metropolitan Area.

On 13th January, 1968, a smash and grab raid occurred at a lock-up jewellers shop and watches and clocks to a total value of £831.14.9d. stolen. Two young men were arrested and charged with this robbery. Both of the accused are awaiting trial. Property valued £708.9.9d was recovered.

OFFENCES (1)	No. of persons proceeded against (2)	Charge withdrawn or dismissed (3)	Number Convicted (4)	Charge proved and order made without Conviction (5)	Adjourned Sine Die or otherwise disposed of (6)
1. Adulteration of Food, Drugs, etc.,					
2. Assaults	2,719	462	1,800	283	174
3. Cruelty to Animals	145	16	119	10	
4. Dogs, Offences in relation to Licensing of (Finance Act, 1925)	2,954	131	2,003	772	48
5. School Attendance Act, 1926, Offences against	1,881	192	1,269	382	38
6. Traffic Act, Offences against:-					
(a) Lighting Regulations - Pedal Cycles (i) No front lamp	4,737	248	3,682	715	92
" " (ii) No rear lamp	4,330	151	3,503	618	58
" " (iii) No reflector	1,992	96	1,498	361	37
(b) " " M.P.V.	24,096	944	19,616	3,330	206
(c) " " Animal-drawn vehicles	214	7	181	25	1
(d) Licences - Driving	9,004	863	6,702	1,297	142
(e) Obstruction	5,401	443	4,071	811	76
(f) Dangerous Parking	879	85	722	61	11
(g) Road Traffic General Bye-Laws, 1964	7,378	515	5,180	1,571	112
(h) Local Bye-Laws	18,227	4,274	10,243	3,561	149
(i) Dangerous and Careless Driving	6,868	1,204	5,156	352	156
(j) Compulsory Insurance	7,139	1,198	4,811	944	186
(k) Driving or attempting to drive m.p.v. while drunk	1,281	307	906	28	40
(l) Being in charge of m.p.v. while drunk	195	48	140	6	1
(m) Driving or attempting to drive or being in charge of animal-drawn vehicle while drunk	9	3	4	2	
(n) Driving or attempting to drive pedal cycle while drunk	251	11	228	7	5
(o) Exceeding speed limit (i) Built-up Area	13,140	388	11,608	1,020	124
" " (ii) Special	584	12	503	69	
" " (iii) Ordinary	499	30	444	25	
(p) Driving dangerously, defective M.P.V.	357	33	296	17	11
(q) Other offences	19,636	1,374	15,378	2,580	304
7. Road Transport Acts	719	133	459	100	27
8. Roads Act and Finance Acts - Excise Licence	19,652	1,568	14,317	3,463	304
9. Intoxicating Liquor Laws, Offences against:-					
(a) Illegally on Licensed Premises during closing hours	3,314	337	2,904	28	45
(b) Drunkenness, Simple	1,775	68	1,454	228	25
(c) Drunkenness with aggravation	1,777	102	1,479	160	36
(d) Offences by Licensed Persons (or their Servants) against closing Regulations	636	118	494	10	14
(e) Other Offences by Licensed Persons (or their Servants)	77	29	45	1	2
(f) Other Offences against Intoxicating Liquor Laws	340	97	222	5	16
(g) Offences in connection with Registered Clubs	25	1	22	2	
10. Labour Laws, offences against	271	214	57		
11. Malicious Damage to Animals, Fences, etc.	1,432	141	1,015	217	59
12. Noxious Weeds Act, 1936 - Offences against	36	12	24		
13. Police Regulations, Offences against:-					
(a) Dublin Metropolitan Police Acts	1,068	130	607	311	20
(b) Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act, 1851	772	87	503	173	9
14. Revenue Laws, Offences against	135	37	90	3	5
15. Stealing, Receiving or Possessing Stolen Property (not subject of Larceny at Common Law)	55	13	34	7	1
16. Street Trading Act, 1926 - Offences against	867	186	506	174	1
17. Unlawful possession					
18. Vagrancy Acts - Offences against:-					
(a) begging	499	67	337	72	23
(b) Other Offences	920	110	625	172	13
19. Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1926 - Offences against	285	17	211	50	7
20. Other Offences -	5,021	730	3,418	710	163
TOTAL	173,592	17,232	128,886	24,733	2,741